life on new foundations. By reviving the Hebrew language, by building up the Hebrew University and a comprehensive system of schools, by bringing together many Jewish scholars and authors, by founding Jewish towns and villages, by turning to agriculture, by reviving old Jewish customs in historic surroundings, they have re-created a Jewish life which is watched with interest and pride by the Jews in other countries. Additional importance has been given to activities in Palestine by the international recognition of the Jewish National Home. The number of Jews in Palestine is still small (230,000 in 1933), and an increase by means of immigration requires material assistance from the Jews in other countries. But it has come to be realized that work for Palestine is not philanthropy, but is work for a new Jewish Commonwealth of unique value to world-Jewry. If the number of Jews in Palestine is considerably raised, and a new Jewish life grows up, after nearly two thousand years the leadership in Jewry will once more pass to Palestine. Twenty years ago, when the Jews of Palestine numbered only 80,000, and the majority of them lived on *JchaluJcJca* (pious gifts collected in the Diaspora), such an idea would have seemed fantastic; but it is no longer so to-day.